### The Housekeeper's Kitchen After It Was Rearranged

How the Saving of Steps Was Made to Help a Short Pocketbook... A Dishwashing Machine

DEC.

pied by the dishwasher. The soiled dishes

are now placed on the table and drain at

the right of the sink, brushed of crumbs

the dishwasher. When taken out dry they

are carried to the china cupboard shown.

Was placed for the moment in the center of the kitchen. This was a lucky incident, for it did not take long to prove to both

the housekeeper and to Mollie that this was

the most economical and convenient place

for it. When cooking is being done it is so

near to both range and sink that much time

and many steps are saved. When standing

at the range one has only to turn around to

This saving of steps was conducive to

thought. The calculation was made that

every time a trip from the table to the

kitchen safe was avoided ten steps were

saved. In this safe were kept the cooking

utensils in dally use, and, as well, salt,

pepper, spices, etc., which are used in cook-

ing every meal. Only a cook has any idea

strength. Nothing is so prodigally

wasteful as a woman's use, or misuse, of

In order to save these steps a carpenter

bowls, spoons and knives, salt and spices.

gas stove was in use in summer she turned the table about and moved it close to this

TO SAVE STEPS.

When so much had been taken from the

safe, there was made room for the stores of

had been kept on the shelves in the pantry

were not despised in this careful scheme of

Next to the icebox new shelves were

placed to the height of an ordinary table.

On these shelves were placed several bins-

plies are kept in the cellar, it requires many

steps to bring them up for each meal. The

on occasion, it could be made double its or-

dinary width by pulling out a sliding shelf,

as shown by the dotted line. This space is

erator, when using the gas stove, or when-

Another shelf of this kind in the china

The window in this china room is four

feet from the floor. Outside, on a level with

the sill, is the space marked "Cooler."

inches, inclosed first by fly screening and

This is a shelf eighteen by twenty-four

then by louvered slats, which admit light,

but exclude sun and rain. Here can be

placed food which it is desirable to cool

quickly; but its most efficient use is in win-

There she sometimes places a week's supply

of meat, butter or other supplies which re-

quire cold, while in summer many fresh

vegetables and fruits, which it is not de-

sirable to place in the refrigerator, find

On one side of the range is a clotheschute,

and kitchen to the laundry below. On the

other side is the flue. Our housekeeper has

placed against this flue, at the height of six

feet, a box 18x24x6 inches, in which were

two shelves perforated, as were the top

and bottom, by auger holes. In this she

keeps scrub and stove brushes and rags.

They are always near when wanted, always

dry and free from odor, and always out of

This is, in the main, what was done

save work through changes in the kitchen

cesses and labor-saving utensils which can-

good during the lifetime of the house. The

housekeeper calculates that they have

tion of the problem of house service lies, in

the main, in the saving of every possible

our grandmothers. To this generation is

not be told here. The changes in the

itself. There was other saving through pro-

closet can be drawn out between the upper

and the lower sections.

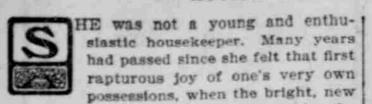
ever, in serving, much table space is needed.

Mollie said that this one change saved

was called in, who put a pine casing around

her forces in doing housework.

reach anything on the table,



had passed since she felt that first rapturous joy of one's very own possessions, when the bright, new cooking utensils brought measurably the same uplift to her happy heart as a Correggio or a Wagner opera. She was still happy, and she loved her home above all else on earth, better even than in the first enthusiastic days. But the measles and whooping cough, the oversight of arithmetic and geography had diverted her attention from the details of housekeeping. She had early established a fairly good system in the work of the house, and by this system she still managed. A strong and willing Dane had kept the kitchen in good order for five years. A young girl had helped care for the children and the second floor of the house.

Two catastrophes came to the housekeeper at one time. The cook married, and the family finances made it desirable to do without the services of the young girl. The children no longer really needed a nurse, and the housekeeper thought it wise to add the duties formerly performed by the second girl to those already crowding her own busy life. Thus the two well-trained and dependable servants left about the same and grease at the sink, and then placed in time, and the housekeeper sought the one

who was to replace them. It was the old story-more places to be filled than there were women willing to fill them. The only applicant who seemed promgent and willing, but pitifully lacking in strength when one considered the amount of work to be done. With a sinking heart but cheerful countenance the housekeeper told her to come-she might at least bridge

Mollie proved a treasure. She was as well-nigh faultless as could be expected in one who worked in a kitchen for \$4 a weekall but the lack of strength, which she tried to offset by the intelligent use of what she Yet, with all she could do, with all help possible from the housekeeper, there was more work necessary than Mollie retain her services. Intelligence, willing-ness and refinement are rare qualities any-washed, and it is only the occasional cook

Augusting Washington in feat to various

Augusting Washington in feat to various

Augusting Washington in feat to various could compass. The housekeeper wished to she could reduce the work in the house, and especially in the kitchen, and get the results then obtained. Wondering, she reached the solution of the problem. Thus Mollie came to reign supreme in the kitchen during seven years, until she, too, went the way of womankind, and married. And this is how it was done.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S KITCHEN. The housekeeper and Mollie talked the sults through lack of co-operation. Under the same roof these two women are strangers, with an underlying current of distrust, she is working in a kitchen for pay. There until this condition disappears. Let mistress and maid co-operate in a spirit of frank good fellowship and much of the "servant question" disappears. Two hearts, as two heads, are better than one

lent one, as kitchens go. She had seen to this in the beginning, when the "new house" was built. A glance at the plan will show that tables, sink, drainboard, range and kitchen safe were in good relation one to another, and to the pantries and dining When the house was built the kitchen had been in advance of its time, and had often been on exhibition to the friends of the home. At first glance it seemed that little could be done to reduce the work except to stop eating three meals a day. But the reduction was necessary, and, being necessary, a way was found. kitchen processes to learn which took the most time; trying to decide whether any of be reduced. She decided that nothing but necessary work was being done, and that

the saving, if any, must be made in short-

ening the processes, in making three steps

This housekeeper's kitchen was a conven-

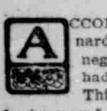
do the work of four. It did not take long to decide that dishwashing took more time than any other one process, more even than cooking, and that it has less interest connected with it. If, in some way, part of this work might be eliminated. She, as most other people, had heard of dishwashing machines, but had never seen one. She went into the great stores asking for information. Yes, they had heard there were such things as dishwashing machines for private use-but here the information ceased. She went to the hotels and got the addresses of makers of the great machines in use there, asked questions of all her friends, and finally was referred to a perfect stranger who had one itatingly, was cordially received and taken to the kitchen where were explained to her the mysteries of washing dishes by machincosts \$15 in large size, but it more than pays for itself within a few months. We save an hour and a half a day-ten hours and a half a week-through its use. We use less soap, almost no tea towels, as most of the dishes drain dry, thus saving not only their initial cost but their washing and ironing. Furthermore, we have never broken a dish

A GOOD INVESTMENT. keeper. "I could buy many things for the of their value. children with that amount, and a dishwasher is an experiment after all." But the saved from fifteen to eighteen hours every esting souvenirs of the home life, another thought of it stayed with her by day and by week of this time. She says: "The soluhas never regretted the expenditure. In step, in the most careful consideration of fact, she estimates that in the seven years | small details. The broad lines of successit has been in use it has paid for itself many | ful housekeeping were laid out long ago by

Andrew Carnegie's Literary Taste His Founding of Libraries a Natural Result of His Love for

was placed. Formerly the table now in the | small matters.'

A glance at the plan will show where it presented the question of labor-saving in



ly increased by other gifts, and he ranks | within the reach of all the treasures of to-day as the greatest giver in all history. | the world which are stored up in books." This large sum of money has mostly been | When it is considered how frequently given to libraries, and he is known through- men who have only small affairs to manage out the civilized world as a patton of books. | complain that they have no time to read, He might have encouraged a thousand it might be imagined that with such enorforms of benevolence and some have even | mous enterprises under his care, Mr. Carcomplained that he ought to have built hos- negie would not have been able to look pitals, sanatoriums or almshouses, but there at a book; yet the advice which he has is a reason for his bias toward books.

be found in Mr. Carnegie's "Empire of Busi- of scientific books must not be permitted ness," and after reading it it is not hard to exclude the equally important duty of to understand why he endows libraries. In | reading the masters in literature; and by all his address on the "Common Interest of | means of fiction. The feeling which pre-Labor and Capital," he says:

of Britain, and the stanchest friend of the that some, indeed most, of the most emi-Republic in its hour of need, the Radical of the best means of enjoyment and of rest. John Bright, being once asked what was his When exhausted in mind and body and esmost valuable acquisition, replied, 'A taste own experience that I agree with that great man. Most anxious to give you the best of literature would so well serve the imboy in my teens in Allegheny City, Colonel ens, Hawthorne and others of the same vere, who had a few hundred books, gave notice that he would lend these books every You cannot imagine with what anxiety some of us who embraced this opportunity to ob- seems stranger still that he should give Saturday afternoon when we could get one

and Acquaintance with Books CORDING to a statement in Bar- ; of this benefactor. It is from personal exnard Alderson's life of Andrew Car- | perience that I feel that there is no human negle, up to June, 1902, Mr. Carnegle arrangement so powerful for good, there had given away nearly \$100,000,000. is no benefit that can be bestowed upon a This vast sum has since been great- | community so great as that which places

given to workingmen is evidently what he Much autobiographical matter is to has followed himself: "The severe study "The greatest character in the public life in my opinion, only a prejudice. I know nent men find in a good work of fiction one

pecially in mind, nothing is so beneficial to them as to read a good novel. It is no for reading.' I can truthfully say from my disparagement of free libraries that most of the works read are works of fiction. On the contrary, it is doubtful if any other form advice in my power, I advise you to culti- portant end of lifting hard-working men out vate the taste for reading. When I was a of the prosaic and routine duties of life The works of Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Dick-Anderson, whose memory I must ever re- class are not to be rated below any other form of literature for workingmen. It counds strange to hear a man with whom millions are as commonplace as dol-Saturday afternoon to boys and young men. lars are to most of us talk about the 'important duty of reading the masters in littain knowledge looked forward to every such counsel to mechanics and ordinary laborers. The truth is, that it is the little man who is the busy man. Probably no book exchanged for another. The principal | really great man was ever noted for his partner with me in all our business, Mr. | flendish activity. An attribute of greatness Phipps, equally with myself, had obtained "Life must not be taken too seriously." access to the stores of knowledge by means says Mr. Carnegie. "It is a great mistake

than a good laugh. I attribute most of my

success in life to the fact that, as my partners often say, trouble runs off my back like water from a duck."

Judging by the internal evidence of the "Empire of Business," Mr. Carnegie is more familiar with the best in literature than the average lawyer or minister. In a comparatively small compass he makes use of nearly forty purely literary quota-tions. He quotes from a number of Shakspeare's plays and shows a familiar acquaintance with at least twenty-five great names from Homer to Carlyle. In talking about steel, the tariff, money of books he cites authorities with ease and demonstrates that he is well informed on many subjects. Alderson says, "Literary pursuits have always been to Andrew Car-negie a real source of pleasure. He has allowed his natural gifts in this direction to have full scope, and has acquired a worthy reputation as a strong and incisive writer, with a vivid, attractive style and a mastery of powerful ilustration and apt

So many influences touch our lives that we scarcely realize that any particular thing has contributed to the making of our character. For this reason we probably underestimate the forming power of literature. Even so great a man as Emerson, who certainly did his share in the making of books, has said of them, "They work no

Opportunities and facilities for reading must have been extremely limited in Mr. Carnegie's boyhood, and if it had not been for his friend Colonel Anderson this country might be lacking the 375 libraries which Mr. Carnegie has so generously founded. In his Scottish home, Castle Skibo, he has a private library of 4,000 volumes, which is probably larger than the libraries of many scholars. Such a love for books as this would inevitably express itself in free li-JOHN I. HARDEN.

#### A WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

The Debt of the American Public to the Mount Vernon Association.

February Housekeeper. If there is one action above all others for which the women of America can feel proud, it is the preservation of the home of Washington. How Mt. Vernon was saved as a monument to patriotism is an interesting story, for it was through the formation of the oldest patriotic association of women now in existence in the United States that this historice spot was preserved to posterity.

Upon the death of George Washington, to his wife. From her it fell to various how many trips are made for such utensils ter definite attention. Women have not yet in possession of an historic place which he was unable to keep in proper state of he endeavored to effect its permanent pregovernment, and, failing in this, offered the legs of the table, and then placed two it to the commonwealth of Virginia. It shelves within. On the lower shelf were kept the enameled kitchen utensils in daily was at this crisis that Ann Pamelia Cunningham, of South Carolina, determined that the tomb of Washington must be pre-Such tables can be purchased now in any furniture store, but all this was seven years served as a permanent shrine of patriother about half an hour a day. When the

Accordingly she organized the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association and appointed vice regents in the various States to aid in the work. Contributions to a fund to buy the property, were solicited, and soon every section of the country became interested. Thousands of school children gave pennies, Edward Everett presented the immense roceeds of his lecture on "Washington," societies donated funds, and Mt. Vernon was saved to the Nation. In 1860 over two hundred acres of the estate, including the wharf, tomb and mansion, were purchased by the association for \$200,000. As the society was formed for the sole purpose of acquiring Mt. Vernon, the estate can never pass from its possession, and is owned by it, though Virginia retains supervision over it. Since Miss Cunningham's death the office of regent passed through various hands until to-day it is held by Mrs. Justin Van of having by your silence tacitly accepted Rensselaer Townsend, of New York, who the invitation. But the greater number of a week's supply of apples, potatoes and other vegetables. Even where large sup- is ably aided by vice regents from twentynine States.

interest, no spot is more fraught with memories than the house. Every room in the stately mansion is filled with the spirit of him to whose beloved memory it has convenient when placing food in the refrig- been consecrated, and that this atmosphere may be preserved, efforts have been made to furnish the rooms with the belongings of Washington. For this purpose the several rooms are assigned to the care of certain States whose regents undertake

Visitors are naturally drawn to the room in which Washington died. The vice regent for Virgina has been fortunate in obtaining many original things which add to them is the four-poster bed, the trunk and worked by Mrs. Washington. From the hall, where hangs the key of the Bastile presented to Washington by Lafayette, the west room is entered and Illinois has accomplished much to restore the original interest. It contains, among other articles, an old painting given by Admiral Vernon in and a rug woven by order of Louis XIV and presented to our first President. This music room, wherein is the quaint old harpsichord presented by General Washington to his stepdaughter as a wedding gift. Delightful as these rooms are with their the well-proportioned banquet hall, in which the vice regent of New York has placed the marble mantel presented to Washington y the English, and the crowning feature of hickory trees grown on the estate of Robert to the family dining room, where a quaint Chippendale sideboard and china belongglimpse of which is revealed in Mrs. Washington's sitting room. That the Washingtons entertained is shown in the many ways, from the ample furnishings of the banquet hall to the second and third floors. Many of these were "spare chambers," and as each is of the period. Washington's clothes and

many pieces of rare mahogany.

Concerning One. Had she any dower When she came Yes; her face was like a flower, And her soul was free from blame. Ever fluttered, when she spoke, Then for me the morning broke.

All the earth seemed sodden brown, Though 'twas June; and children cried, And placed flowers at her side; And the paths that once she trod Seemed the highways unto God.

# A Burning Question Why Don't You Buy

They Don't Belong to Shortweight Trust. 4 Big Yards.

Main Office, 162 E. Market St.

Both 'Phones.

Furniture, Carpets and Stoves LUMBER

At WILLIG'S 141 West Washington Street, And Save 8?

Furniture, Carpets Stoves

W. H. MESSENGER 201 East Washington Street.

**And Planing Mills** Veneered Doors and Hardwood Flooring

COAL

Wm. Eaglesfield Co. 19th St. and L. E. & W. R. R.

We have the genuine OHIO-JACKSON

## What the Girls Find to Talk About

to Running



women in the matter of sending to the hostess, either before or after the

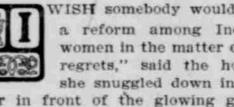
The visitor drew a little nearer to the be just the dearest friends of the guest of honor. The day before the luncheon I had of town the next day, and was taking a that it has become a thorn in Mrs. Northroom vies in interest with Nellie Custis's | decorations and arrangements were all per-'Washington Before Yorktown." It stands It was the girl who had sent regrets, and kitchen were slight and inexpensive, but at | Morris of revolutionary fame. This room, | take a later train and meant all morning | Northside out in her kitchen troubles. She in its expansiveness, is a striking contrast | to telephone me that she could come to my ing to the mistress of the house are inter- packing, and that she was now just about to sit down at the table, which made things cheerful; my basket and my ice and all the other things of which there were just numerous bedrooms to be found on the twelve went to make up the portion of the regretful girl, and, of course, it spoiled the harmony of the decorations and everything furnished, the visitor can see bedspreads | else. And that girl kept saying she knew that I would so much rather she had come than to have stayed away simply because

she sent regrets. But I wouldn't."



THE BEST WAY. Miss Kidder-We usually have three cooks. Miss Kidder=Yes. One coming, one here, and one going.

Little Happenings in the Daily Round that Set Feminine Tongues



send them before; something happens all of a sudden, such as an out-of-town man that you want awfully to see happening in just of that kind, and you just can't go, in spite the invitation. But the greater number of days beforehand that they aren't going, and they just simply neglect to send their regrets, and trust to apologies later to make,

"But that's just a single case," said the hostess. You can't make a rule out of that, And even after that experience you can't deny the way women here don't send regrets to parties is simply lamentable. Why, you remember that big reception that Mrs. Blank gave last week-or rather the big reception she planned. She sent out more than 200 invitations, and there were seventy-five callers-and she had twelve notes of regret. It's a shameful thing to let hostesses carry out all their arrangements for a large number of guests, and then have so few arrive. Of course, that day was dreadfully cold and disagreeable, but messenger boys and postmen are in existence. I declare, if

very fraknly what I think of her. It's getting to be entirely too common a thing, this slighting of invitations to teas and recep-

"Mary," came the maternal voice down the stairs at that moment, "Aren't you going to Sue Smith's tea this afternoon?" The hostess turned her head over her shoulder to answer, as she snuggled farther down in the depths of her cozy chair. "No, it's too horrid out." "But you didn't send regrets, did you?"

"No, but I'll tell her next time I see hershe'll understand about it.'

She is sweet, she is pretty, she is lovable; her husband and friends adore her, but she can't keep a cook. Why, she doesn't know: but whatever the reason, her kitchen see a long train of cook ladies of varying age, | Health, Steam Boiler and Burglary color, and previous condition of servitude. These haughty personages seem to like their mistress to some degree, but stay they will not. After two or three weeks of serving her they pack their boxes, put on their automobile coats and boas, bid her good-

Appeals to their sympathy avail not. One of the recent rank and file was a middleaged Irish lady who seemed to have something of a heart beneath the folds of her gingham apron. When Bridget announced her intention of leaving, Mrs. Northside threw herself upon that heart, figuratively

"I don't see how I can manage, Bridget," she said plaintively. "The nurse is gone two babies and cook?" Bridget was unmoved, and the gingham apron showed no signs of softening. "You might cook the babies, mum," she answered, with a glint

The leaving of her cooks has been so steady and consistent during the winter side's flesh, not only for its inconvenience, but from its mortification. For a time she comforted herself with the thought that other women's cooks left, too, but she has of Sarah Schafer. And it was this that eave with the frequency that her's show. In the bosom of her family she demands to know what is radically wrong with her that she cannot hold the affections of any cooklady for at least as long a time as do her neighbors, but to the outside world she has turned a gay front and assumed that her

have grown up with the next-door family, months. The next-door cook has a large heart, and she has frequently helped Mrs. can just get a chance to shoot at him. came into the kitchen where little Mrs. for myself, I always took a great amount Northsides was struggling despondently of pleasure in shooting with a revolver, and, with a heap of untidy breakfast dishes. 'Now, I'm going to tell you something, Mrs. Northsides," said the next-door cook, with a sympathetic air. "I don't want you to be thinking it's me that's after meddling keep a gurrul. I got Mary for you, you three weeks?

Mrs. Northsides struggled between a desire to laugh, a desire to cry, and a temptation to box the cooklady's ears. She has a sense of humor, however, so she decided on the first. Then she said: "But look here, Nora, why don't my girls stay? Don't they think I'm good to themdon't they like me?" "Now, don't be a thinking' that, Mrs.

Northsides; sure they like you; they all like you real well. But you can't keep none why. There ain't never any telling why girls leave. But this is what I want you to be after knowing, Mrs. Northsides, and it's for your own good that I want you to know it. You're gettin' an awful bad reppytashun. I'll tell you it, because I like you, Mrs. Northsides, and I want you to be careful mum; you're having your advertisement in the paper most all the time, and you're getting an awful bad reppytashun, But even that did not solve Mrs. Northside's problem, and the cookladies are still coming and going.

fairs of long standing, but after-party suppers are rather a recent fad. They are none set are getting a good deal of fun out of these small and very informal functions. The scene of the after-party festivities is in town; and as the hour chosen is well along in the wee sma' ones, the young people the dancer's are apt to be fairly ravenous,

evening frocks and sults, the latter still by | trigger is sufficient to release it. no means general wear in Indianapolis-

## INDIANAPOLIS COAL DEALERS





Retail Dealers in all Standard.

PRIVATE Old 29, New 299

YARDS, 725 E. Washington St.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 1141 Stevenson Building

A. B. MEYER & CO.

Modern

Fire, Liability, Plate Glass, Accident

INSURANCE

Surety Bonds and Guaranteed Draft-Checks

GEO. W. PANGBORN, 711-718 LEMCKE

LOWEST PRICES. Geo. J. Marott

Largest Stock Shoes.

### Women Should Learn to Shoot for Sake of Self-Defense

So Argues an Indianapolis Citizen, Who also Tells How to Handle a Revolver and the Kind to Use

T IS my opinion that every woman ; interval between that and the pulling of the "But along with experience in these matmen in the party had just come from Bedversation was about the mysterious murder

had prompted the above statement from the "My wife and daughter, as well as myself, The next-door cook might almost be said to they take pistol practice every day, and I

makes and at the present time have quite a nice collection. "For a woman, however, to use a pistol without a thorough knowledge of the inwith your affairs, for it's for your own good strument would certainly be most unwise, that I'm tellin' you. Now, you're a sweet, but with the increase of robberies, hold-ups good leddy, Mrs. Northsides, but ye can't and certain kinds of lawlessness of which women are the victims the pistol is always know right well, but you couldn't keep her. a handy means, ever ready and convenient. Didn't she up and leave, and she not here and is a thing with which a woman may and is a thing with which a woman may | The position in shooting should be such defend herself at all times.

therefore, I have used different kinds and

"It is a suggestive fact, and I think that statistics will bear me out, that the majority of casualties resulting from the use of fire arms are because the people consuch weapons, and even when there is no bring the eye down to the level of the two casualty the pistol in the hands of an ignoramus is generally ineffective. This is particularly true of women. The mere possession of a pistol and a knowledge of its use undoubtedly gives to a woman a cerof them, an' it's not me that can tell you tain feeling of self-reliance that renders its use unnecessary, for she is then placed on an equal basis with her antagonist, who, under the circumstances, has none the ad-

"There is one thing that I insist on in the handling of a pistol, the speaker continued, and that is that the greatest precaution should at all times be exercised. I this reason a pistol rest in the hollow of the In the first place one should never indulge arm is objectionable, through for a quick in experiments with a pistol and never yield | shot at long range it gives great accuracy, to the temptation to fool with it. It is A rest not so likely to burn the sleeve is to meant for use and should never become a | place the left elbow on the hip (if you are plaything. Never point a pistol at anybody, whether it is loaded or not, for fun. Nearly | knuckles of the right hand in the palm of all of the accidents come from 'not think- | the left. This is, however, apt to bring the After-theater parties and suppers are af- ing that it was loaded' when it was. No pistol too close to the face for comfort. matter from whom or under what circumstances a pistol comes into your charge with a pistol," he continued, "is that she handle it as though it were loaded, even | will close her eyes when she pulls the trigthe less popular, however, because of their when by examination you see that it is novelty, and the members of the younger not. This should be acquired as a fixed apt to hit anything in the neighborhood of FOR A WOMAN'S USE.

"What kind of a pistol would you suggest that a woman should use" asked one some one of the dairy lunchrooms down of the party who was becoming interested. one may learn to hold the pistol straight in "Well," continued the man who had been giving the talk on firearms, "there are varihave the places very much to themselves. ous kinds of pistols, and of course these method used by all marksmen. are meant for different use. The best way to do is to familiarize yourself as far as in connection with the festivity. When, as possible with all kinds of pistols. For use have found, and can best be removed while is the usual plan, the refreshments con- at close range, as is the general case in fresh and before it has hardened. If you sist of punch and perhaps ices and cakes, matters of self-defense, the self-cocking or are shooting long and have to stop and the hammerless pistol is preferred, general- | get the chambers cool it is best to clean and the plan of driving down town for a bit ly because no time need be lost in cocking | them right there instead of waiting until of something to eat before going home has the hammer. One pull on the trigger does you are through. This will always insure been adopted enthusiastically by the mem- | this and explodes the cartridge. For fine | a good score if you are any kind of a bers of certain cotories among the younger | shooting, where expert marksmanship is | marksman. required, this hard pull on the trigger tends The dairy lunchrooms keep open all night, to destroy the aim. To avoid this, pistols large caliber; it is a little heavy, but it although, of course, after 12 or 1 o'clock | are sometimes made with a 'hair' trigger- is the best. Many a miscreant abandons their patronage is very limited. Conse- that is one so finely adjusted that when the his purpose at the sight of a 38 or 42 who quently the girls and men in their dainty hammer is cocked a mere touch on the would not fear to go ahead with his oper-"Most self-cocking pistols are so made age revolver has six chambers arranged

are in no danger of making themselves con- that if cocked by hand they become hair- around a center which revolves; hence the spicuous when they flock into one of the trigger pistols. The hammerless pistol it is name, so that one chamber after another clean light rooms down town. Pie, baked | impossible to cock by hand, but the trigger | comes under the hammer and in line with beans, and all kinds of toothsome and in- may be pulled to a certain point; that will the barrel. Cocking the hammer or pulling digestible things are ordered for the after- soon be learned by the feel of it; aim may the trigger in the case of the self-cocking party meal, and the incongruous variety of then be taken, and on application of slight | weapon performs this operation. These the lunch makes it much more enjoyable additional pressure to the trigger the pls- things a person should have carefully exthan a trim little supper served in one's tol is discharged. It is just here while the plained to him and should be familiar with home would be.

trigger that most of the danger lies, and it s the study and mastery of these fine points of making ready, aiming and firing that makes pistol practice so good for both muscles and nerves.

ters must be acquired good marksmanship. For self-defense and work that requires a close range accurate aim is frequently not necessary, while promptness to act and a cool head are the things most needed. Yet, without an ability to shoot accurately the self-reliance and coolness requisite for the emergency are difficult to get. And then the case may arise, as it often does with police officers, where it is desirable to disable rather than kill the assailant by shooting him in the arm or leg. This requires accuracy."
"It is marksmanship, then, that is the chief essential in the use of a pistol," said one of the party.

"It certainly is," continued the first speaker. "No matter to what use the pistol is put, marksmanship is very important. gallery or from a friend, and then persistent practice is necessary, with observance of a few simple rules and precautions,

which I studied out for myself. "In taking aim with the pistol look along, or sight along, the barrel with one eye in such a way that when you are looking through the little notch at the back end of the barrel, which is called the hind sight, you will see the tip of the foresight on the front end of the barrel. If, while looking at the two sights in this way, you bring the pistol to such a position that the foresight covers the mark at which you are to shoot, you are ready to pull the trigger. that the pistol is not held out in front of the body, but at the side, the barrel pointing and the bullet going in the direction parallel to the line of the shoulders and not at right angles to it. Lean slightly toward cerned are ignorant of the way to handle the pistol and incline the head so as to

WHEN TAKING AIM.

"Sometimes," the speaker went on, "when the shot is a long one a rest for the arm is needed, but it is quicker and gives steadiness to learn to shoot without a rest. One should be careful when using a rest to see that it is nothing that will burn by the powder spitting out from the cartridge chamber at the time of the explosion. For shooting with the right hand) and place the "The trouble with a woman taking alm ger, and that is the reason that she is more the target than the target itself. This habit can only be overcome by constant practice. When a good marksman takes aim he has the appearance of taking no aim at all and as simply firing at random. With practice the air and then bring the arm down with a graceful sweep until the object is covered. This is all done with one motion and is the "Another thing that people should learn

is never to put a pistol away dirty, not even for a day. Dirt destroys accuracy, I

ations at the sight of a little .22. The aver-